

Martin O'Malley, Governor
Anthony G. Brown, Lt. Governor



Beverley K. Swaim-Sialec, Secretary
Melinda B. Peters, Administrator

Maryland Department of Transportation

July 26, 2012

Re: Project No. MO593A32
MD 355 at Cedar Lane BRAC Intersection
Improvements Phase 4
Montgomery County, Maryland
USGS *Kensington* 7.5' Quadrangle

Mr. J. Rodney Little
State Historic Preservation Officer
Maryland Historical Trust
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032-2023

Dear Mr. Little:

Introduction and Project Description

This letter serves to inform the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) of the Maryland State Highway Administration's (SHA) finding that proposed Project No. MO593B32 will have no adverse effect on historic properties. The project involves intersection improvements to MD 355 from Cedar Lane to just north of Locust Hill Road. This is Phase 4 of the project, and SHA will be starting construction of Phases 1 through 3 in early 2013, which consists of widening along northbound and southbound MD 355 from Wilson Drive to West Cedar Lane/Cedar Lane. SHA coordinated the earlier project with MHT on April 28, 2010 and MHT concurred with the No Adverse Effect determination on June 1, 2010 (MHT Log No. 201002342).

This project continues SHA's BRAC-related intersection improvements near the Walter Reed National Military Medical Center (formerly Bethesda Naval Medical Center). Phase 4 improvements consist of full depth widening on northbound MD 355 north of the intersection with Cedar Lane to 100-feet north of Locust Hill Road, which will add an auxiliary lane along northbound MD 355 for approximately 850-feet. Extensive construction of retaining walls is necessary due to bifurcation between MD 355 and a parallel service road on the east side of MD 355. The height of retaining wall varies from 54-inches to 13-feet, including 54-inch tall traffic barrier. The improvements include the addition of sidewalk adjacent to MD 355 in the 9400 block, since no sidewalk or shoulder area exists for pedestrians to safely proceed northward. Other improvements include new drainage features, traffic signing and markings, and providing landscaping wherever feasible behind the retaining wall adjacent to the service road. Project plans are included as Attachment 1.

Funding

Federal funds are anticipated for this project.

My telephone number/toll-free number is _____

Maryland Relay Service for Impaired Hearing or Speech 1.800.735.2258 Statewide Toll Free

Street Address: 707 North Calvert Street • Baltimore, Maryland 21202 • Phone 410.545.0300 • www.roads.maryland.gov

Area of Potential Effects

In determining the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project, SHA considered possible visual, audible, atmospheric and/or physical impacts to historic properties, both archeological sites and standing structures that would diminish any National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) qualifying characteristic of the historic property's integrity. The project will be constructed primarily within existing right-of-way; however temporary easements will be required. The historic standing structures' APE includes those properties adjacent to MD 355 between Cedar Lane and Broad Brook Drive since the project impacts resources along northbound MD 355. The archeology survey area within the APE is defined as the limits of construction where ground disturbance would occur. The APE is indicated on the attached USGS quadrangle map for Kensington in Attachment 2.

Identification Methods and Results

Potentially significant architectural and archeological resources were both researched as part of the historic investigation instigated by the proposed BRAC-related intersection improvements.

Architecture: SHA Architectural Historian Anne E. Bruder consulted the SHA-GIS Cultural Resources Database, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) and Determination of Eligibility (DOE) forms, the Maryland State Roads Commission's (SRC) as-built plans for MD 355 from 1956, and county histories and conducted field visits on November 20, 2009 and April 30, 2012. Standing historic properties include the Bethesda Meetinghouse, MIHP No. M:35-5, which was listed in the NRHP on April 18, 1977, and the Locust Hill Estates, MIHP No. M:35-120, the central portion of which was determined eligible for the NRHP as an historic district by SHA and MHT on April 17, 2001.

The APE for this project consists of residential neighborhoods on the north side of Bethesda in Montgomery County on MD 355 (Rockville Pike). These are near the National Institutes of Health and the Walter Reed National Military Medical Center, and there are nonprofit service group headquarters, religious buildings and educational facilities in the vicinity. Locust Hill Estates began as a nineteenth century farm, but Washington's population growth during the interwar period in the 1930s caused the sale of the former farm to William Straight, a land developer who subdivided the property to construct Colonial Revival single family houses in the Locust Hill Estates development. Residential development was interrupted by World War II, but continued following the war. MHT made a field visit in 2000 or 2001 to view Locust Hill Estates and determined that the houses on Bellevue Drive and Parkhill Drive did not contribute to the Locust Hill Estates Historic District. The houses on Elmhirst, Locust Hill, Enfield and Brock Brook roads form the eligible Locust Hill Estate Historic District.

Mr. J. Rodney Little

MD 355 at Cedar Lane BRAC Intersection Improvements Phase 4

Page Three

As part of SHA's standing structures investigations, we have identified the Samuel Perry House, M:35-4, which is included within the eligible boundary of Locust Hill Estates. It was included in the MIHP in 1974 and again in 1983 when it was surveyed by the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission. The dwelling is an 1854, Greek Revival style, two-story house, with telescoping wings that extend from the north and south elevations. The north wing is of log construction and served as a kitchen building, which was located elsewhere on the property before being attached to the main pile *circa* 1900. Various twentieth century owners made improvements, and the house was owned between 1950 and 1998 by Clark Clifford, a prominent Washington, DC lawyer, who used the house to entertain high ranking political officials. Based on its research, SHA has determined that the Samuel Perry House is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (architecture) as a contributing resource to the Local Hill Estates Historic District and as an example of a twentieth century Colonial Revival house. Although associated with a prominent political figure, research did not identify either events or persons of local/state/national significance and the Samuel Perry House is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A or B. NRHP Criterion D was not included in this study. SHA has prepared both Addendum and DOE forms which describe the house as it stood in 2009, along with black and white photographs, two location maps and a CD containing color images (Attachment 3). SHA requests that MHT revise its GIS location maps to show the Samuel Perry House as adjacent to MD 355, rather than on the east (or north) side of Enfield Road as it is presently shown.

The SRC constructed the service road on the east side of MD 355 northbound during the 1956 improvements to MD 355, and it is within SHA's highway right-of-way. There is a grade separation between MD 355 and the service road that is caused by the rise of MD 355 starting north of Elmhirst Drive. In the areas where the rise of MD 355 is quite high (in some cases 9-feet above the grade of the service road) this will require a retaining wall and a barrier will be placed on top of it for safety purposes. This is the feature that would range in height between 54-inches to 13-feet tall. Although not a noise barrier, SHA has determined that the wall effectively reduces the traffic noise for this area of Locust Hill Estates.

SHA may install a sidewalk along the service road, but we also propose to use the service road as part of the pedestrian walkway in the 9300 and 9400 blocks of Rockville Pike from Elmhirst Road to the end of the service road north of Locust Hill Road. Where the service road terminates, SHA will install a ramp that connects the service road to MD 355 to accommodate the grade change and attach to the sidewalk along MD 355. Where the sidewalk will be installed along MD 355 at 9400 Rockville Pike, SHA requires 0.02 acres of temporary construction easement from the frontage of 4802 Enfield Road, which is also the Samuel Perry House (its original address was 9400 Rockville Pike, but due to the traffic the entrance was changed to Enfield Road, and the address was likewise changed). This is a temporary use during construction and will not change the character of the historic property.

On July 24, 2012, SHA provided the Locust Hill Estates residents, and other members of the public from the affected project area, an opportunity to comment on the proposed MD 355 improvements, including the retaining wall and barrier at a public meeting. SHA prepared 4 renderings showing the retaining wall constructed of either brick, stone or concrete in several locations, and one rendering shows the sidewalk and traffic barrier in front of 9400 Rockville Pike (Attachment 4). Approximately 50 members of the public attended the meeting and several who own houses along the service road seemed appreciative that SHA had reduced the potential impacts to the front yards of the houses in this location. By removing the sidewalk from adjacent to the highway and making use of the service road, SHA is able to reduce the width of the improvements and not require any property takes except for a small temporary construction easement at 9400 Rockville Pike. Additional meetings have been held between SHA and the Locust Hill Estates Citizens Association and other affected residents on April 2, 2009, October 3, 2011 and again on May 4, 2012. SHA has also met with the traffic engineer representing the Locust Hill community on March 27, 2012. All of these meetings have been held to provide project information and address community concerns regarding the BRAC-related improvements.

SHA has determined that construction of the proposed BRAC intersection improvements will have no adverse impact on historic properties including the Locust Hill Estates Historic District and the Samuel Perry House. We make this determination because the work will be within SHA's right-of-way and will require only a temporary use of a historic property. Although the 54' barrier introduces a new visual element, it also provides some relief from the traffic noise, and it is not out of character with the surrounding neighborhood. Although the Bethesda Meetinghouse is within sight of these improvements, it is surrounded by a grove of trees that reduce the viewshed to and from the building. As a result, SHA has determined that the improvements to MD 355 northbound will have no impact on the Bethesda Meetinghouse. The Hybrid Eligibility and Effects Table will be found in Attachment 5.

Temporary Use: The construction of MD 355 at Cedar Lane BRAC Intersection Improvement Phase 4 would temporarily impact approximately 0.02 Acres of the Samuel Perry House and the Locust Hill Estates Historic District. Given that these improvements would occur by temporary occupancy only, the requirements of Section 4(f) would not apply in this instance based on your agreement with the following criteria as the officials with jurisdiction.

- The duration of the impact will be temporary, i.e., less than the time needed for construction of the project;
- There will be no change in the ownership of the land;
- The scope of the work will be minor, i.e., both the nature and the magnitude of the changes to the Section 4(f) resource are minimal;
- There are no anticipated permanent adverse physical impacts; and
- The land being used will be fully restored, i.e., the resource will be returned to a condition which is at least as good as that which existed prior to the project.

Mr. J. Rodney Little
MD 355 at Cedar Lane BRAC Intersection Improvements Phase 4
Page Five

Archeology: SHA Archeologist Lisa Kraus assessed the potential of the project based on review of topographic maps, aerial photographs, and site file data in the SHA-GIS Cultural Resources Database. Field visits were made on May 20, 2009 and July 12, 2012, and the results of previous archeological surveys within portions of the current survey area were reviewed. For archeology, the survey area is defined as the limits of proposed construction, where ground disturbance would occur.

Both Martenet's (1865) map of Montgomery County and the Hopkins (1879) Atlas show structures along a road alignment similar to MD 355; however, these appear to have been set back from the road and are not within the survey area. Soils are classified as Urban Land-Glenelg-Wheaton Association, and the MD 355/Cedar Lane intersection is classified as poorly drained Baile silt loam on relatively steep slopes. During the May 20 site visit, several shovel tests excavated along both sides of the roadway revealed extensive disturbance, apparently resulting from utility placement and modern construction.

No archeological sites are recorded in the survey area; MD 355 was examined by Gardner (1976), and a number of archeological sites have been recorded both west (18MO35, 18MO243, 18MO354, 18MO462 18MO463, 18MO464, 18MO465) and east of MD 355 (18MO555-MO557, 18MO664-MO648) on the National Institute of Health property, one of the few areas inside the Capital Beltway that was supposed to contain relatively undisturbed tracts of land. More recent survey work on the NIH property by Comer (1997, 2001) revealed that in fact, even this apparently less developed tract had been subject to substantial grading and construction-related disturbance.

Gardner (1976) surveyed the portion of MD 355 included in this intersection improvement project, and although it was considered by Gardner to have high potential for archeological resources, the ground had evidently been disturbed by recent construction. The July 12 site visit confirmed that the survey area is previously disturbed along this section of MD 355. The roadway is bordered along its east side by a narrow berm lined with trees, and a frontage/access road parallels the main roadway. This access road runs immediately in front of a modern suburb, which has been disturbed by road construction and utility work as well as the construction of the modern homes currently situated along the access road. In light of prior negative survey coverage and the extent of prior disturbance throughout the survey area, it is unlikely that any potentially significant archeological resources will be impacted, and no further archeological investigation is recommended.

Review Request


Please examine the attached maps, plans, Eligibility and Effects Table and FHWA's Section 4(f) criteria of temporary use. We request your concurrence by August 25, 2012 that there would be no adverse effects on historic properties by the BRAC intersection improvements to MD 355 at Cedar Lane. By carbon copy, we invite the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission, Preservation Maryland, Inc. and the Locust Hills Citizens Association

Mr. J. Rodney Little
MD 355 at Cedar Lane BRAC Intersection Improvements Phase 4
Page Six

to provide comments and participate in the Section 106 process. Pursuant to the requirement of the implementing regulations found at 36 CFR Part 800, SHA seeks their assistance in identifying historic preservation issues as they relate to this specific project (see 36 CFR §800.2(c)(4) and (6), and §800.3(f) for information regarding the identification and participation of consulting parties, and §800.4, and §800.5 regarding the identification of historic properties and assessment of effects). For additional information regarding the Section 106 regulations, see the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's website, www.achp.gov, or contact the Maryland State Highway Administration or the Maryland Historical Trust). If no response is received by August 25, 2012, we will assume that these offices decline to participate. Please contact Ms. Anne E. Bruder at 410-545-8559 (or via email at abruder@sha.state.md.us) with questions regarding standing structures for this project. Ms. Lisa Kraus may be reached at 410-545-2884 (or via email at lkraus@sha.state.md.us) with concerns regarding archeology.

Very truly yours,



 Julie M. Schablitsky
Assistant Division Chief
Environmental Planning Division

- Attachments: 1) Project Plans
2) APE Map
3) Addendum, DOE Form, Photos, Map
4) MD 355 Retaining Wall and Barrier Renderings
5) Eligibility and Effects Table

cc: Ms. Yuqiong Bai, SHA-OHD
Ms. Caryn Brookman, SHA-EPLD (w/Attachments)
Ms. Anne E. Bruder, SHA-EPLD (w/Attachments)
✓ Mr. Richard Levine, Chair, Locust Hills Citizens Association Traffic & BRAC Impacts
Special Committee (w/Attachments)
Ms. Lisa Kraus, SHA-EPLD
Ms. Lorraine Pearsall, Montgomery Preservation, Inc. (w/ Attachments)
Dr. Julie M. Schablitsky, SHA-EPLD
Mr. Scott Whipple, Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission
(w/Attachments)

**Concurrence with the MD State Highway Administration's
Determination(s) of Eligibility and/or Effects**

Project Number: MO593A32

MHT Log No. _____

Project Name: MD 355 at Cedar Lane BRAC Intersection Improvement Phase 4

County: Montgomery

Letter Date: July 26, 2012

The Maryland Historical Trust has reviewed the documentation attached to the referenced letter and concurs with the MD State Highway Administration's determinations as follows:

Eligibility (as noted in the Eligibility Table [Attachment 5]):

- ☐ Concur
☐ Do Not Concur

Effect (as noted in the Effect Table [Attachment 5]):

- ☐ No Properties Affected
☐ No Adverse Effect
☐ Conditioned upon the following action(s) (see comments below)
☐ Adverse Effect

Agreement with FHWA's Section 4(f) criteria of temporary use (as detailed in the referenced letter, if applicable):

- ☐ Agree

Comments:

By:

MD State Historic Preservation Office/
Maryland Historical Trust

Date

Section 4(f) Criteria of Temporary Occupancy or *de minimis* Finding Approval, if applicable:

**Federal Highway
Administration**

Printed Name

Date

Return by U.S. Mail or Facsimile to:
Dr. Julie M. Schablitsky, Assistant Division Chief, Environmental Planning Division,
MD State Highway Administration, P.O. Box 717, Baltimore, MD 21203-0717
Telephone: 410-545-8870 and Facsimile: 410-209-5004
A_proj 7323

Attachment 5: Hybrid Eligibility/Effects Table

Project Name: MD 355 at Cedar Lane BRAC Intersection Improvements Phase 4

July 26, 2012

Resource	Type	SHA NR Det.	SHPO Opinion	Alternative #1		Attachment	Remarks
				Impact	SHPO Concur		
Bethesda Meetinghouse, M:35-5	S	NR	NR 4/1977	None	Requested 7/2012		
Samuel Perry House, M:35-4	S	NR	Requested 7/2012	No Adverse	Requested 7/2012		
Locust Hill Estates Historic District, M:35-120	HD	NR 3-2001	NR 4-2001	No Adverse	Requested 7/2012		
Effect				NAE	Requested 7/2012		

Codes:

Resource Types: S (Structure), A (Archeological Site), HD (Historic District), NHL (National Historic Landmark)
 NR Determination: ND (Not Determined), X (Not Eligible), NR (Eligible), NRL (Listed), NHL (Landmark)
 SHPO Opinion: (B) designates opinion regarding boundary, Code following date signifies SHPO opinion
 Impact: None, No Adverse, Adverse
 Effect: NPA (No Properties Affected), NAE (No Adverse Effect), AE (Adverse Effect)
Bold rows indicate review action requested

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

Addendum

MIHP Number: M: 35-4
Property Name: Samuel Perry/Clark Clifford House
Property Address: 4802 Enfield Road, Bethesda, MD 20814-3908

7. Description:

The Samuel Perry/Clark Clifford House is an example of an early twentieth century Colonial Revival style house with an 1854 Greek Revival or late Federal style two story house at its core. It has been previously surveyed by the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission in 1974 and 1983. The nineteenth century house forms the central block of the dwelling which has telescoping wings that extend from the north and south ends. The primary façade of this main block of the dwelling is three bays wide and is bi-laterally symmetrical. The front entry is located in the middle bay. The entry door is framed by multiple pane sidelights and transom. A flat-roofed portico on a brick base shelters the entry. The portico is supported by a trio of Doric columns at each of the front corners and paired pilasters frame the entry door. A broad cornice capped by a Federal-style iron railing caps the portico.

Circa 1900, the north wing was moved from elsewhere on the property and attached at the north end of the main pile to serve as the kitchen. The north wing is of log construction clad with weatherboards and an interior chimney. The present owner describes the original stairs that connected the ground and second stories as "steep and narrow," and that on the second floor there were two or three rooms over the kitchen which were used by former owners' servants.¹ On the south side of the main block, a second wing was constructed to incorporate additional bedrooms on the second floor and a living room and porch on the ground floor. Along the east facade two rooms, noted as the breakfast parlor (or nook) and study in the 2001 plans for the renovations, were added in what perhaps was originally a porch. Since 2001, many of the service spaces have been altered. Also the wall between the study and the breakfast nook has been removed, and the room is now the foyer for the house. However, the nineteenth century dining room and parlor, as well as the early twentieth century living room, south porch, and second floor rooms remain much as they were originally constructed. In the stone-lined basement, original log floor joists support the dining room floor. The main pile and the south wing are supported by a continuous brick foundation, while the north wing has a new concrete foundation.²

¹ Personal communication with Kristen Hohman, December 1, 2009.

² Mrs. Hohman indicated that when the kitchen renovations started, they discovered that the north wing lacked a proper foundation, so one was inserted in 2001 (personal communication, 12/1/09). See also, Paul Seidenman, "Clifford: Upper Class, Tough," *The Montgomery Journal*, June 17, 1976, P. B1

It is difficult to determine when the south wing and east addition improvements actually occurred because the building permits that might have explained the changes no longer exist.³ It is clear from looking at floor plans and photographs of the dwelling, the two wings are not symmetrical, nor have they had similar functions. The kitchen (north) wing is a rectangle, with its long facades on the east and west, while the living room wing (south) is a rectangle with its long facades on the north and south. The south wing extends further east than the north wing, which helps give the rear (or garden) façade a stepped appearance. Furthermore, it has a higher roof peak in order to accommodate the master bedroom and study on the second floor. At the north end of the house on the second floor, two bedrooms have been retained, but the area where the servants' quarters were located has had several walls removed so that the area could become a more informal space for the current residents.

On the east side of the exterior an entrance porch leading to the northeast corner of the kitchen was removed during the recent renovations. Some windows have also been replaced, but most are original true-divided light wooden double hung sash windows. The windows in the east wall on either side of the main entrance are among the divided light wooden windows. On the west façade, the main entrance portico, which likely dates to the early twentieth century, rests on a brick base. However, there is no step between the ground and the base, indicating that this is not an entrance to be used.

Set on a 1.69 acre lot that fronts Wisconsin Avenue (MD 355), the Samuel Perry/Clark Clifford house's formal historic façade faces west towards Wisconsin Avenue. The twentieth century renovation gave the house a second primary elevation that faces east. The dwelling is located in the middle of its lot and is surrounded by a lush lawn dotted with mature shrubs, ornamental trees, and very large old trees. A drive passes through the property to the east of the house linking the residence to both Wisconsin Avenue and Enfield Road. While the Cliffords may have used the Rockville Pike entrance, since the present owners have lived in the house, they have changed the address, and opened the driveway so that it has access to Enfield Road. Brick walks, a patio, and a broad brick stair lead from the drive to the east entry. There is no walk leading to the historic front door on the west façade and this entry now appears to be vestigial. The property is fenced, partially with wood rail fencing and partially with vinyl fencing designed to replicate wood rail fencing, and the fence line is edged with overgrown trees, shrubs, and vines, which conceal the house from the roadway and surrounding neighborhood.

8. Significance

Although examples of Colonial Revival dwellings from the first half of the twentieth century exist in Montgomery County, many are of completely original design while others like the Samuel Perry House have evolved over time in response to various owners and fashionable architectural styles. The MIHP forms that were completed in 1974 and 1983 for the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission's consideration to include the Samuel Perry House first in the county's Historic Preservation Locational Atlas and then in the county's Master Plan for Historic Preservation, briefly discuss the Perry family history and the evolution of the house in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

³ All of Montgomery County's building permits issued before 1986 have been destroyed.

Following Samuel Perry's death in 1870, his property was rented out to tenants such as J. T. Best, who is listed as the "Occupant" on the 1879 Hopkins' *Atlas of Fifteen Miles around Washington, including Montgomery County*.⁴ Perry's granddaughter, Eloise Baker Green, sold the house to Leigh Hunt in 1908. Hunt in turn sold the property to William Straight, who used it as the foundation for his subdivision, Locust Hill Estates, in the 1930s. Although the development's first new Colonial Revival houses were constructed starting in 1941, Straight sold the Perry House to William Justice Lee and his wife, Frances in 1939. By 1939, the Perry House had acquired the name "Locust Hill," and was home to the socially prominent Lees.⁵

The Perry House passed through several more owners until May 1950 when it was purchased by Clark and Margery Clifford. The Cliffords had arrived in Washington in 1945, while Mr. Clifford was serving in the Navy. He was appointed as an aide to Harry S Truman, and then went on to become Truman's White House Counselor until 1950, when he left to set up his own private law practice in Washington DC. His firm was among the first of the boutique advisory practices which immediately took off. The model for the new firm was to be "a lucrative bridge between business and government" in a period of increasing complexity in Washington." In 1968, President Lyndon Johnson appointed Clifford as Secretary of Defense. Clifford also joined the Burning Tree Country Club and the Metropolitan Club which provided connections with Washington's elite powerbrokers.⁶ The changes that had been made to the house since the turn of the twentieth century provided a setting for owners who entertained frequently.

Shortly after purchasing the house, and making minor improvements, the Cliffords began to develop their social connections. First they held two parties at the new house for their oldest daughter, Jery, which were part of the process through which she became a debutante and took her place in society.⁷ Throughout the following forty-five years, the Cliffords frequently entertained, holding annual New Years Day parties that were attended by friends such as Senator and Mrs. Lyndon Baines Johnson, Senator and Mrs. Stuart Symmington, and Ambassador and Mrs. David Bruce. All of these guests and many more were prominent Democrats who either worked in the Truman Administration, or were building their careers and would become prominent in the next ten years.⁸ Likewise, their daughters also used the house to host luncheons and teas.⁹ The Cliffords were also among those in Washington who entertained presidents – Truman, Kennedy, Johnson and Carter all attended private dinners at the house hosted by the Cliffords. The Trumans also attended the wedding of the Clifford's daughter, Jery. Like other prominent people in Washington at the time, the Cliffords used their social connections to build

⁴ Hopkins, G.M., *Atlas of Fifteen Miles around Washington, including Montgomery County*, (1879), reprint 1973, Rockville, MD: Montgomery County Historical Society, page 29. The map shows that the property belongs to Nelson Baker who married Perry's daughter Sarah.

⁵ *The Washington Post*, "Events in Capital Society," September 9, 1932, page 7. It appears that the Lees rented the house prior to purchasing it as they are identified as living at Locust Hill in 1932.

⁶ Frantz, Douglas and David McKean, *Friends in High Places: The Rise and Fall of Clark Clifford*, Boston, MA: Brown Little and Company, 1995, pages 105 and 91.

⁷ Marie McNair, "The Weatherman Smiles on Clifford Debut," *The Washington Post*, June 1950, Page B3

⁸ Senator Lyndon Johnson would be chosen to as President John Kennedy's Vice President, and then become President in 1963. Mrs. David Bruce was Evangeline Bruce, a prominent Georgetown hostess.

⁹ Personal communication with Mrs. J.A. Bruder, November 24, 2009. Mrs. Bruder recalls attending a luncheon at the Cliffords' house in 1958 hosted by Mrs. Lanagan, who was the Cliffords' oldest daughter.

and maintain an informal communications network between various members of the administrations and congress in order to influence the outcome of government decisions in the executive and legislative branches. Although not specifically work-related, the social aspect of the Cliffords' life provided balance for the more formal work-related events , and fostered a more intimate atmosphere in which the social successes could occur. Their large house was the setting for these various activities between 1950 and 1998 that contributed to Cliffords' success as a lawyer and politician.

Prepared by Jennifer Goold and Anne E. Bruder, Maryland State Highway Administration
Architectural Historians, December 14, 2009

Sources Consulted:

Boyd, T.H.S., *The History of Montgomery County, Maryland From Its Earliest Settlement In 1650 to 1879*, Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 2001

Bushong, William and Cavicchi, Clare Lise, *Edward Beale House National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, listed 1996

Cavicchi, Clare Lise, *Places from the Past: The Tradition of Gardez Bien in Montgomery County, Maryland*, Silver Spring, MD: Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission, 2001

Frantz, Douglas and David McKean, *Friends in High Places The Rise and Fall of Clark Clifford*, Boston, MA: Brown Little and Company, 1995

Post, Emily, *The Personality of a House, The Blue Book of Home Charm*, New York, NY: Funk & Wagnalls Company, 1948

Wilson, Richard Guy, *The Colonial Revival House*, New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2004

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Samuel Perry or Clark Clifford House Inventory Number: M:35-4
Address: 4802 Enfield Road Historic district: X yes no
City: Bethesda, MD Zip Code: 20814-3908 County: Montgomery
USGS Quadrangle(s): Kensington, Washington West
Property Owner: Kristen and Timothy S Hohman Tax Account ID Number: _____
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): P954 Tax Map Number: HP22
Project: MD 355 BRAC Intersection Improvements Agency: FHWA/SHA
Agency Prepared By: MD SHA
Preparer's Name: Jennifer Goold and Anne Bruder Date Prepared: 12/14/2009
Documentation is presented in: Project Review and Compliance Files
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: X Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: A B X C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: Locust Hill Estates
Inventory Number: M:35-120 Eligible: X yes Listed: yes
Site visit by MHT Staff yes X no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The Samuel Perry/Clark Clifford House is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) at the local level as an example of a nineteenth century dwelling that was altered in the twentieth century to become an example of a Colonial Revival house which exemplifies the fashionable designs from Montgomery County, Maryland between 1854 to 1998, when Clark Clifford died. The period of significance is also 1854 to 1998. The house is also a contributing resource to the NRHP eligible Locust Hill Estates Historic District (M:35-120). Although some changes have occurred since Clifford passed away in 1998, the house from the exterior retains its late twentieth century appearance. Changes made to both the exterior and the interior can be restored because sufficient information about those changes is on file with the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission. The Samuel Perry/Clark Clifford House retains its integrity of design, workmanship, materials, setting and association. Research conducted under NRHP Criteria A and B did not identify any events or persons of local, state or national significance and the Perry/Clifford House is not eligible under Criteria A or B. Although Clifford was prominent throughout his almost fifty year career as a Washington attorney, lobbyist, and political appointee, no important decisions affecting the nation were made at the house. The Samuel Perry/Clark Clifford House is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, architecture. As noted above, the house exemplifies the Greek Revival and Colonial Revival styles that were popular in Montgomery County, Maryland between 1854 and 1998. NRHP Criterion D was not investigated as part of this study.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

M:35-4

Samuel Perry or Clark Clifford House

Page 2

The historic boundary for the Samuel Perry/Clark Clifford House is confined to Montgomery County Tax Map HP22, Parcel P954, as shown on the 2009 Montgomery County Tax Maps.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended

Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D **Considerations:** A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

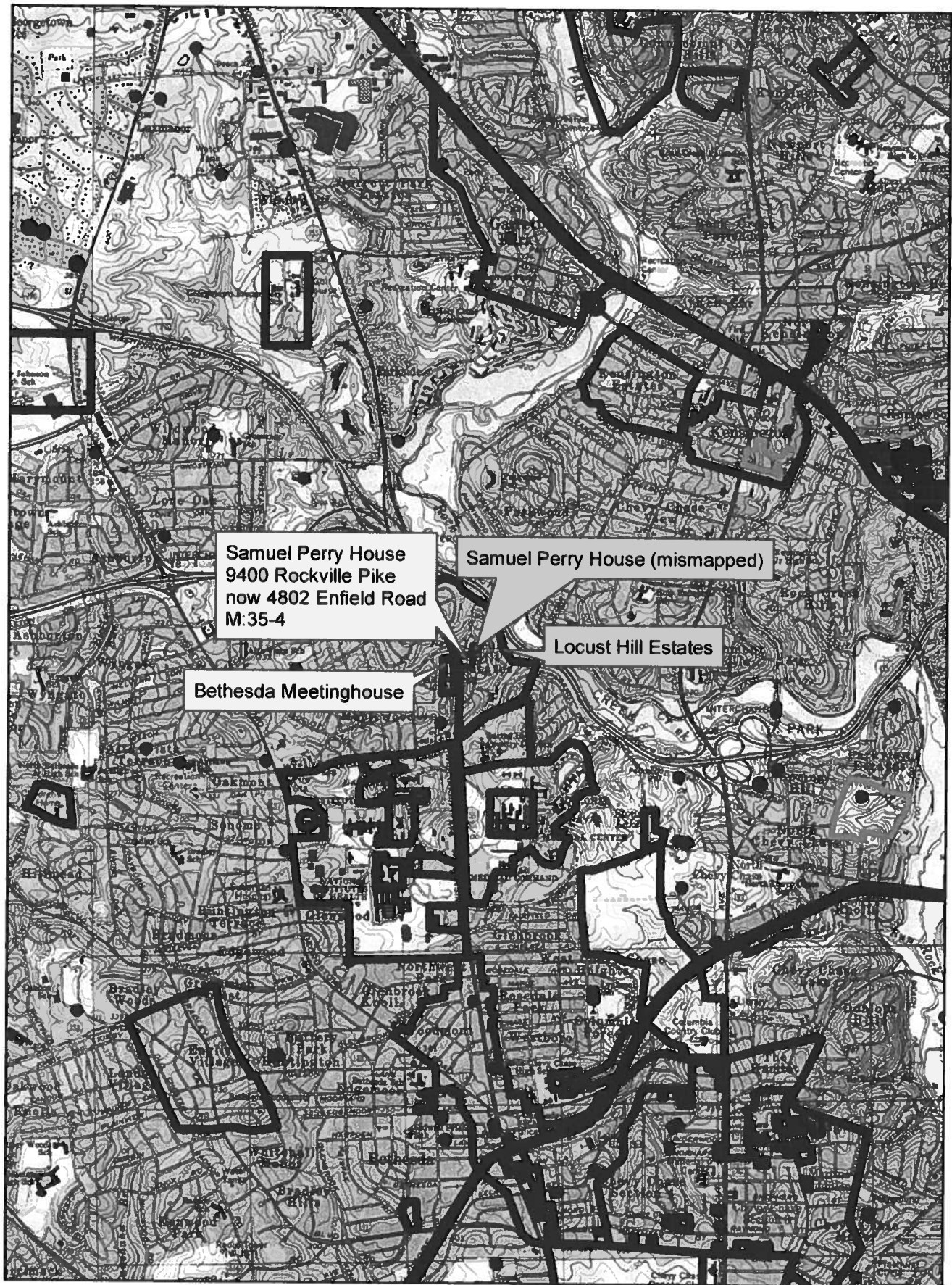
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Location Map Washington West USGS 7.5' Quadrangle



Montgomery County Tax Map HP22, Parcel P954

